MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1881.

Amusements Te-Day.

trademy of Maste Milland Street Film Op ra House-the Receive looth's Theatre-Richard Street, Brooth's Theatre Minnel the E.
Brooth's Prick Theatre of A.
Brunsell's Mononne de alway and plant,
Grand Opera Rouse de Pauler
Haverly's fith St. Theatre of J. "
Baserly's Sith St. Theatre of J. "
Baserly's Sith Av. Theatre of J. "
Baserly's Sith Av. Theatre of the Sith Av. Theatre of J. Theatre Haverty's Theatre, Republica- by Granting Studison Square Theater—The Probesis. Meter pulitan Concert Hall-Count. New Theatre Comique-To Figs. Nea Francisco Ministration (control and Pales. Standard Theatre A. Research from Javis Scotle Windsor Theatre-Hestard (sk.

Advertising Rates. Ordinary Advertisements, per Arate and Large type or ents (Arate in Asarement)

Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per Fanking and Financial actor money actions 0.73 Reading Notices, with "Adv." by page, per line . . 1.50 Bending Notices, with "Adv." let or 21 page, per

In Sunday edition same rates as above.

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A return of the gastrie disturbance that has been one of the dreaded symptoms in the President's case caused his physicians new concern on Saturday night and Sunday morning. It appeared, however, to have been provoked this time, as it had been once before, by a temporary irritation, and was followed by no evidence of the impairment of such powers of digestion as he has regained. But the physicians reported in the evening that the patient's pulse was more frequent than it had been on Friday or fatigued. His extreme debility may possibly, it is reported, interfere with his proposed removal to Long Branch.

The Senate.

Since the fourth of March last, when the Democrats lost their absolute control of the Senate, they have behaved with singular and unexpected prudence with regard to the organization and offices of that body. The Republicans, on the other hand, have made mistakes at every step. They demanded that the organization, and consequently the public business, should await the filling of vacancles; and they followed this up by the avowal of the corrupt secret bargain with Mahone, and the nomination of Gor-HAM and RIDDLEBERGER, whereby the party was committed, in a national sense, to repudiation of State debts, and made to shoulder again the infamies of the Star Route Ring.

Then came the long deadlock, producing many inconveniences, for which the Republicans were distinctly responsible, ending in ridiculous failure of the purpose for which it was maintained. They are now in a clear minority, but there is every indication that at the meeting of Congress they will again make claims which they have not the votes to sustain. They will insist, for instance, that the vacant office of Secretary must not be filled until the two Senators from New York, who may or may not hold valid credentials, shall be qualified, and that they shall be sworn, whether there be a President of the Senate to swear them according to law or not. If Vice-President An-THUR shall happen to be absent from the chair, they will also insist that they have a right to choose the President, notwithstanding that they lack two votes of a he been on the throne of the Hohenzolterns, and this is civil service reform. Such colajority, as the Senate will stand without LAPHAM and MILLER, while it would be only thirty-seven to thirty-seven in a full Senate, giving them the entire benefit of the purchased vote of MAHONE.

If the Democrats shall display the same good judgment and decorous temper which have marked their course heretofore, the country may be expected to draw a very important lesson from these controversies

Consolation for Mr. Sessions.

Luck has been rather against the distinguished Half Breed Mr. Sessions of Inte. but if he feels at all discouraged by the last turn, let him think for a moment over the fortunes of other eminent members of hiparty. If he does this, he cannot fail to take heart again.

One of the most striking examples of the undying gratitude of the Republicans is shown in the case of the Hon. Gronge M. Robeson. He stele as much public money as any other man of the inst but his party, instead of blaming him for all ter he boldly presented himself as a candidate for the United States Senate. He was beaten in this attempt, but his candidacy was acknowledged as a proper one, and his name was presented and balloted upon without the slightest suggestion, even if there was such a thing as a thought, of the grand and shameless larcenies of his career.

Every single Republican Congressman who was entangled in the Credit Mobillier briberies, however much at the time denounced by various Republican journals | sion could be even plausibly based. and conventions, as the managers of their of his offences thrown to the winds, and has

been reinstated in alls old party standing. the names of the eminent Republicans autopsy could discover no traces of it? Or name of Gen. Belenar as one in perfect | so find? To be sure, there was no evidence their frauds, and waik past the door of a which, without such findings of fact, is sers's ability to fulfil his promises. Some of penitentiary as unconcernedly as the police- baseless.

man on guard. There is one man formerly prominent party to rejoin his old a curades and again of a Coroner's jury. make himself useful. In the last Presidential campaign he got as far as the platform

cirles of his party. But it is not at all likely that Mr. Ses- | their powers. stons will have to wait so long. He is a

Republican contemporaries, without a stain, and is even acknowledged by the Hon. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS to be a "high private in the Republican ranks," what fear need Sessions entertain of any permanent denial of fellowship? Let him wait, and his opportunity will soon come once more.

The Jews in Germany.

The mere intimation by the German Emperor that the on-laughts upon the Jews of the empire are not regarded by him with pleasure, has been sufficient to put a quietus upon the so-call. I anti-Semide agitation.

It has evidently been the belief, based upon the Emperor's significant silence, that he favored the movement; and certainly his attitude toward the anti-Jewish movement was shown even more distinctly than by mere failure to interfere. grams and leaters sent to him and to his whose avowed object was the promotion of spirit and in language from which nothing but satisfaction with the movement could be inferred.

With the young King of Bayaria it was different. The crators who were sent through the empire to inflame the populace were not allowed to incite to violence in Bavaria; their abusive pamphlets were conflscated, their petitions suppressed, and their insults punished. The consequence is that the Bayarian people have not discovered any cause for complaint against the Jews, nor any ground for robbing and mur-

dering them. But the fact is that the accusation frequently advanced against Emperor Will-LIAM and BISMARCK, that they were using STOCKER and the auti-Semitic in vement to defeat the Liberals and Progressists. is true, and its truth is proved by the ease with which the agitation has now been chacked-a step which the excessive acts of violence in Pomerania and elsewhere made it impossible longer to avoid. The Jews who are taking a share in the politics and journalism of Germany belong chiefly to the Saturday, and that he was more easily Liberal and Progressist parties, and ently satisfactory results. LASKER, the National Liberal leader, and one of the ablest statesmen of Germany, was defeated when a candidate for reëlection, because he was a Jew. Other Liberals and Progressists of the same race have been beaten, and the control of the Reichstag is gone from those parties. It was, so far as it went, a successful policy, but it will not be regarded as con-

tributing a glorious page to German annals.

Even as it is, the success of the anti-Jewish agitation in Germany has been greatly exaggerated. After long-continued and zealous efforts, in many places by regularly hired agents, to gather signatures to STOCKER's anti-Semitic petition, about 200,000 were obtained; and to procure these the whole empire was canvassed from one end to the other. The membership of the Anti-Semitic League could not be swelled to more than 100,000. Considering the labor required to effect this, with the likelihood that nearly every person who had ever had individual differences with any member of the Jewish race would lead his name to the movement, and with the impression industriously diffused throughout the country that BISMARCK and the Emperor favored it, these figures, out of a population of fortylve to fifty millions, are paltry enough The most eminent scholars of Germany, including such men as Monmsen, Gneist, Virginow, Bunsen, Vogt, and Döllinger, have protested against it earnestly and indignantly. The Crown Prince has expressed his displeasurea: it in most emphatic terms, and repeatedly sought to check it; and had are removed, without accusation or hearing; the world as a land of race prescription and religious intolerance.

A Senseless Verdict.

It must be admitted that the verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the case of JENNIE Chamen is not calculated to improve the very dublous reputation of Crowner's Quest

The jury find that "the said JENNIE E. CRAMER came to her death by poison and

violence. Of poison sufficient to kill an ordinary person, the chemical analysis furnished

evidence. But where is the proof of violence? What kind of violence? How and by whom inflicted i

Certainly no evidence is before the pub lie. And this finding is in the face of the certificate of Dr. PRUDDEN, who made the post-mortem examination, that there were no marks of victence over the general surface two Administrations, and probably more; of the body, and no marks elsewhere concerning which definite conclusions could be this so encouraged him by an election to drawn, and that the post-morton examinathe House of Representatives that last win- | tion did not reveal the cause or manner of

> From what did the jury conclude that visience had been inflicted? If they had evidence in their possession, why was it not taken under oath and made public? Is a Coroner's verliet to be based on evidence known only to the jury?

The jury find that JAMES MALLEY, Jr., is 'criminally responsible" for Miss Chamen's

This is a conclusion of law, and there is of the disclosures they may have been | no finding of facts on which such a conclu-

How committely responsible? As principarty have again presented them one after | pai in a nurder ? Or as accessory before or another for office, has seen the memory | neter the fact? Was it James Markey, Jr., who inflicted the alleged fatal violence, and did he inflict it in such a way that the Li New York, a few weeks ago, among bearned and skilful physician who made the known as Stalwarts who were assembled to | did James Malley, Jr., administer the fatal talk over the present situation, appears the | poison? And if he did, why did not the jury favor with his associates. And so the Ban- for such a finding to rest upon; but without cooks and the Shephibles and Branca and such a finding of fact they had no right to Donsers may all laugh at the disclosure of | and the conclusion of law they did, and

From this absurdity the jury proceed to another, still greater, and find that WARTER who has served a long term of seeles Manney and Bhanche Doughass are sion, but his hopes of pardon are Yearly "morally responsible" for JENNIE CHAMER'S brightening, and a ticket of leave will death! What does this mean, and what doubtless seen he given him. The Hon, have these jurymen, when sitting on a Schurren Courax, gradually emerging Connec's inquest, to do with moral rely and hopefully for a call from his misapprehended the province and functions

"We have no jurisdiction over questions of marals," said the late learned Mr. Jusof a Republican meeting; and next year he the Nations of the United States Supreme will probably ascend the restrum to employ | Court, in a criminal case, a few years before his powers in uphobling the grand old print | his death. This Coroner's jury took a different and much more extensive view of

There certainly appears to be strong much more active man than Mr. Con- ground for suspecion that James Markery, FAX, and really capable of damy greater | Jr., possesses more knowledge of Miss service for his employers. They can Chample's death than he has yet disclosed; ill spare him, and when Mr. Characty but we have seen no evidence that he had M. Derew, the principal for whom Sessions | any hand in it, or any reason to wish her

The evidence thus far adduced, when examined apart from the excitement which pervades the neighborhood where the sad death occurred, does not seem sufficient to justify the holding of the prisoners. If stronger evidence against them exists we suppose it will be brought forward at today's hearing on the charge of murder.

The Arizona Outbreak.

The contradictory despatches sent from the recent scene of slaughter near Fort Apache render it difficult to declare with precision the immediate cause of the outbreak. If the whole trouble was produced by the act of a Lieutenant in insisting upon the arrest of a medicine man, who, with an Indian's instinct, killed the man who would | JACKSON ? Chancellor, Brawanck, by associations thus put an affront on him in the presence of the tribe who had held him in special STOCKER'S agilation, were answered in a honor, this act may be properly considered as ill advised; and a bitter penalty it has been made to pay. If, on the other hand, this act was only the spark that fired a train already prepared, as might seem to be the ease from the rumored hostile feelings and preachings of war which have been going on for a month among the White Mountain Indians, then the only question is as to the amount of preparation that had been made to meet the possible event which, in fact, actually occurred. And even here the conduct of the enlisted scouts in betraying and firing upon their comrades in the Government's army, with a sudden uprising of sympathy for their race, could not have been foreseen.

The troops which suffered from this demenstration of Indian rage were Companies D and E of the Sixth Cavalry. Glancing at the remaining troops within reënforcing distance, we find, in the first place, in Arizona Territory alone, Companies A and F of the same regiment at Fort Grant; Companies B and C at Camp Thomas; Company G at Camp Huachuca; Companies H and K at Fort Verde; Company Lat Fort McDowell; Company L at Fort Lowell; and Company these parties are opposed to BISMARCK'S Mat Fort Bowle. In the second place, we centralizing schemes. It was to break | find in Arizona the nine companies of the these down that the idea of Jewish | Twelfth Infantry, Company A being at Fort proscription has been favored, with appar- Mogave, Companies B and F at Whipple Barracks, and six other companies at the forts already mentioned; and we may add that Company D was at Fort Apache.

Thus in Arizona alone there is a considerable force at hand, while in New Mexico there have been concentrated eleven companies of the Ninth Cavalry, five of the Thirteenth Infantry, and nine of the Fifteenth. Many of these, it is true, have been busily engaged in fighting other Indians, but probably some of them can now be spared. In addition, it cannot be many days before troops will arrive in Arizona from the northern posts of Texas and also from

The Way the Thing Works.

Who would ever have found out that Mr. Blaine's administration is mainly concerned about two things-the abolition of the spoils system and the elevation of the colored man to political independence? Truly, we know how Mr. BLAINE has gone to work upon one of these great objects in New York, and how beautifully his reform principles were illustrated in the Senatorial contest which gave us old LAPHAM and WOOD PULP.

But it is in Virginia that they are presented in their highest form. There, the Republican party, with the active connivance and assistance of the Administration, having formed a conlition with Repudiator Manone, the elevation of the colored man and civil service reform go hand in hand. Such Federal officeholders as refuse to go for MAHONE ored men as remain Republicans, but refus to turn repudiators, are pursued with all the vengeance of the power at Washington; and this is helping the blacks.

George M. AMALL, a mulatto of talent. who has long held a place among the leaders of the Republican party in Virginia and North Carolina, was a postal route agent. He made a speech at the Straight-out Con vention, declaring that the MAHONE propositions for a condition were like "faded flowers coming from the band of a Camille." This was a highly figurative expression of a very obvious truth, but it cost the orator his head. Col. GOSEPH WILSON, another colored man, who had the temerity to preside over the Republican State Convention, and is employed in the Revenue Department, is about to be elevated in the same

Truly, Mr. BLAINE's way of elevating the colored voters, through such practices of civil service reform, ought to have a powerful influence in the Virginia campaign.

The Frenchmen on the Isthmus.

M. Dr Lessers is necustomed to take a cheerful view of things; it is part of his business as a professional promoter of enterprises requiring the subscription of large sums of money. The difference between his statement of facts and the facts themselves is often so wide as to be grotesque. For example, he gave the French and English capitalists to understand that the people of the United States were wild with impatience to put their money into his canal enterprise. This was no further from the truth, however, than the notion, industriously inculcated by the managers of rival enterprises and of interests which would be damaged by M. DE LEE-Ps's success, that the people of the United States were ready to go to war rather than permit him to begin to dig upon the Isthmus of Darien. The exact truth, we suppose, was that the people of the United States were perfectly contented to button up their pockets and give M. DE LESSEPS a clear field on the Isthmus to accomplish what he could in a

desirable but doubtful undertaking. What are the prospects of the French company? In reports from the Isthmus we observe a growing doubt as to M. De Lesthe accounts of the condition of affairs at Panama are gloomy indeed. The malarious fevers which took a human life, as has been said, for every tie last when the railroad was built, are again asserting their first claim to the soil. The hospitals are overcrowded. The mortality among the foreign employees of the canal company is tremen from his exile, is waiting patient; sponsibility? They appear to have utterly I done, and it is increasing every week. The indications of an earnest purpose to dig a canal between the two oceans are sien for. It is believed in Panaina that the money paid in to the company's treasury last Decomber is already exhausted; that there will have to be a second call upon the stockholders before further expenses can be met; in fine, that the actual progress is so slow and trifling, and the financial resources so inadequate to meet the great difficulties of the work, that there is reason to believe the canal will never be built by the French company under its present organization.

Too much confidence should not be put in was the agent, emerges from the Albany dead. It seems far more probable that after Lessers down as a failure. Although that is much. Yes, I suppose he will be re-

of despair resulting from that, and perhaps agination lively, the man who made the in part from other causes, she committed | Suez Canal is not without a record in the way of actual achievement.

Gen. Grant's Good Taste.

It was very becoming in Gen. GRANT to decline participating in festivities, "when," to quote his own apt language, "the country is in despair over the prostrate body of the Chief Magistrate, whose life seems to hang by a single thread."

Gen. Grant has now no tannery to look after, no wood to haul, no armies to lead to glorious victory, no public office to administer. Why should he not devote himself to the cultivation of taste and a sense of propriety until he advances so far as to tread more lightly on the graves, and to treat more reverently the examples, of Washingsituation in the South there can be little diffi-TON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, and

The subject of salves, surgical treatment and refrigerating machines being exhausted. the host of volunteer advisers in the President's case are now debating where he ought to go. Some favor a sea voyage, on account of the well-known comforts and limitless resources of a vessel at sea; Quebec puts in its claims for him, on account of its salubrity and accessibility; while a journey around the world may be advocated by some of these who are giving their mind to the case. As soon as it is ascertained that the President can be carried out of the White House at all, the volunteer advisers must not fail to zell what is to be done with him when he gets back.

The parsons mostly found their way back to town for the first Sunday in September, that being the usual day for resuming worship in the churches after their one, two, or three months' relief from it. During the first few wooks after their return from rusticating, their sermons generally contain something about brooks, birds, hills, rills, cots, and grots-the product, possibly, of notes taken down in the midst of nature, as painters, also, bring back to town little sketches in their portfolios.

The capture of Sfax has a special interest o Americans from the circumstance that Hotchkiss guns were used there. The French Government some time ago introduced these Yankee weapons into its service, and their effectiveness in mowing down the Arabs must have been gratifying to those who used them.

Gen. HATCH's announcement that the troops in New Mexico had been in action fifteen imes up to Aug. 24 gives rather a startling view of the extent of the campaigning, especially as he had previously sent word that the hostiles still out only numbered about thirty. At this rate, the actions may soon outnumber the Indians.

Tennessee has added to her industries that of pearl fishing, in which already five hundred people are engaged on a single river. The pearls are found in mussels, and no doubt the mussels of other rivers will be also ransacked for jewels. Boys have always had great faith in the pearl-bearing properties of mussels, as, indeed, of all other shells, and have been willing to show their faith by constantly wading for them.

With the early days of September, the tide of summer travellers pours back into the city again, at the time when the country be omes most enjoyable. During the mid-ummer heats there is comparatively little comfort to be and at most of those country places which are near enough to the city to make them available as vacation resorts. The sun beating down at midday leaves only a brief space of morning and evening for real pleasure, while the nights are rendered anything but enjoyable by the ontracted quarters which are the fate of most visitors, either in farm houses or in crowded hotels. But with September comes an agreeable change. After its first few days the nights are usually cool, and invite to refreshing sleep, while all day long the country can be enjoyed as it is rarely possible to do in hot and dusty August. However, as the schools open, the youngsters must return; that necessity brings back most families; and so the season for summering ends at its most agreeable moment, Happliy, so far as health and comfort are conserned, they can generally be found during this month in the city as well as anywhere else, And for that matter, apart from benefits of change of air and recreation, city homes would have been quite as cool and comfortable through August as many of the watering places and farm houses in the neighborhood,

THE DEMOCKATIC OUTLOOK. Some Gossip About the Coming Convention

and the Names of t audidates, ALBANY, Sept. 3 .- I talked with a sensible Tilden Democrat vesterday. He said: "The Democratic Convention will meet in Saratoga about the 12th of October, a week after the Republican Convention. There are no other places which offer the opportunities that Sara-

toga presents-big hotels, halls, & ." 'But the season will be over at Saratoga," "So much the better," was the immediate re-"If the crowd is gone we can hold the Convention quietly and without trouble."

'What ticket will you nominate?" "A good ticket, with Fred Conkling or Clarkson N. Potter for Secretary of State, and Dan Lock wood for Attorney-General, and George W. S-huyler for Comptroller, and young Seymour

for State Engineer." Who will you admit from New York?" "The delegation of the Committee of One Hundred. They have reorganized the party in the city and made it regular. All talk of admitting Irving Hall or Tammany Hall is fuglish. No hall has a right to be admitted. The Tammany Hall delegation was admitted in years gone by because there were no regular claimants for rescanttion. Mr. Cassidy, in 1871, framed and introduced a resolution which passed, and which forbids the recog-Liston of any hall. Upon that Tammany pretended to have held elections in the Assembly districts, and signed the credentials of delegates accordingly. Now, if those delegates that come from the Committee of One Hundred are honestly elected by 27,000 voters, it is the duty of the Convention to admit them in preference to men elected by 2,700 or 270

Then I sought a Kellyite, who said: "If the Convention's wise it will admit the regular Tammany delegation. The other delegations will support the tieset without being admitted, but Tammany wen't."

"At what time would you call the Conven-

About the 25th of September."

"How about Saratoga?"

At what place?" Rochester or Unica. If we meet in Rochesor, it will be well for Purcell, who has lots of friends there. If we meet in Utica, we shall have Horatio Seymour's advice and counsel."

'It is a bad place. The season will be over. and it will be hard work for the hotel proprietors to hold on so long," Who are your candidates ?" "Well. I am not particular. Purcell and

Ruger and Sermourand Dersheimer will do for me, and Ruggles for Attorney-General," Who is Buggles?" "Why, he is Deputy Attorney-General now, He was appointed to office by Schoonmaker

"Do you think young Seymour will be nomi-

and is retained by Ward. He is a good Demo-

"Yes, I am certain of it. Why, who else is there? Then I sought out the Tilden man again, and

Will young Seymour be non-insted?" "I suppose so. The law requires that the nomination shall be made from engineers, and he is clever-rather a rare thing among our public engineers; and then he has the advansuch reports. It is early to set M. DE tage of his uncle's advice on canal policy, and

A NEW RAILROAD COMBINATION AND HOW IT WORKS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 .- The announcement of the sale of the Virginia Midland Ratiroad by the Baltimore and Ohio Company to the Richmond and Danville Company covers a transaction and consequences which are not inferrible from the terms of the statement. If we suppose it to be true, the inference necessarily follows, Incredible though it be, that the Baltimore and Ohio has abandoned its persistent and energetic plans of forming Southern connections, and that it has succumbed to the rivairy of the Pennsylvania Central, which is known to be closely connected with the Richmond and Danviile. The theory of a bona fldo sale, therefore, is utterly inadmissible, and the transaction

must be explained in some other way.

But to those who understand the railroad

culty in solving the problem. The Baltimore and Ohio Company, in its southern extension, had reached Danville, Virginia, which is situated on the border of North Carolina. The Richmond and Danville Company several years ago made a long lease of the Fiedmont road from Danville to Greensborough, North Carolina, and the North Carolina road thence through Salisbury to Charlotte, where it con-nects with the road to Atlanta. The Baltimore and Ohio, in order to secure a right of way or interest in the roads south of Panville, announced its purpose some months ago of building a parallel road through the upper Piedmont counties of North and South Carolina to Spartansburg in the latter State, where it was to meet with a projected road from Augusta, Georgia. The countles interested were called on to subscribe liberally. They did so, Surveys were made, and the work of grading has been begun, with sanguine hopes indulged by the people of completing the (to them) great work in a very short time. What, then, must be the disappointment of these people when they learn that the Baltimore and Ohio Company has sold the Virginia Midland to the Richmon I and Danville Company, and therefore ceased to have the slightest interest in the southern extension? If the sale has actually taken place, the Baltimore and Ohio can have no more interest in building a railroad over the elevated and rugged table lands of | North and South Carolina than it has in the roads of a foreign country, for it will have cut off its connections entirely by the whole length of the Virginia Midland. It is equally clear that the Richmond and Danville Company

have no interest in building a can rival to its own line through North and South Carolina, while it had the strongest motive for buying off the rivalry of the Baltimore and Ohio, which it could easily do by granting the equal right of way over its roads through those States, via Greensborough and Charlotte, There was therefore no reason for the former company to pay the latter \$3,000,000 for the Virginia Midland, and there is not the slightest probability that a dollar has passed from one company to the other. There may have been a nominal purchase and sale by an exchange of stocks, but that is the most of it. Why should the Richmond and Danville Company buy the Virginia Midland, with which it has no connection at the northern end of the latter road? And why should the Baltimore and Ohio Company sacrifice the prize for which it has struggled for years—a Southern connection?

This transaction, by which the interests of large sections of North and South Carolina are sacrificed on the altar of corporate ambition and greed, is not likely to promote the permanent interests of the parties concerned. The Richmond and Danville Company is seeking another outlet to the West and South directly through the mountains of North Carolina, It became the assignee, last summer, of a contract entered into by Edward W. Best & Co. of New York for completing the western extensions of the North Carolina Rallroad. The road had reached near the top of the Blue Ridge. The company purchased it of the State on the condition of assuming its debts and extending it in two directions from the top of the ridge, at Asheville. Best's friends deserted him, and he was forced to transfer his contract to the Richmond and Danville Company. The latter has prosecuted the work with vigor; but it has got into a quarrel with one of the Commissioners appointed by the State to superintend the work. That Commissioner is United States Senator Z. B. Vance, the most nonular man in the State. pany wants an extension of time within which to complete the two branches to certain points. Vance objects, and hot rersonalities are indulged between him and the President of the road. Best has got up another scheme of a North Carolina Midland Road" from Morehead City, on the seacoast, through the central parts of the State to the Tennessee line. He has leased the road from Morehead to Goldsborough, and proposes to build a new road from that point to Salisbury, a distance of 150 miles. From Salisbury to the west he has built his hopes on recapturing the Western North Carolina road from the Richmond and Danville Company. He has a strong backing of local State pride; and Vance, it seems, is with him. The other two Superintending Commissioners, Governor Jarvis and Treasurer Worth, have consented to the extenion of time demanded by the Richmond and Danville Company, but their hands will be much weakened by this frustration of the houses the western counties, which will result, as above shown, from the transaction between the Baltimore and Ohio and Richmond and Dan-

ville companies. The disappointment of the people will not fail to create a strong prejudice against those companies, while the sentiment in favor of what is known as the "North Carolina system" of improvements will be greatly strengthened. Vance will know how to use these local disappointments and general prejudices for carrying his point; and any short-coming of the Richmond and Danville Company in carrying out their contract will be fatal to them, as it regards these western extensions.

The Cry of the Rev. Mr. Wardweil,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My Inby to-day is: What shall I render to the Lord for all as kindness to me personally?

he truth just as it is. I will trust all in the hands of the I The truth will defend itself. The cries and grouns of those conflued in such institutions as Westings Reform School and Towksbury State Almshouse Ptrust are heard by that himself. The people must and shall hear, as soon as they understand they will act, and when they act reformatory tyrants will both fear and tremble

State, or the superintendent of a reform school. "Lying kands that shed innecent blood.

I am now praying to the people. In God's name I ask editors of papers to give me a chance to be heard through Never did I feel nearer hell than I did when in con

sections State prison that long since, and then and there saw and braid the commain more visit and disgrace by manify. I believe all criminals can be saved. I would rather to-day go before that in the name of the most depraced man or woman in Massachusetts that in the name of Superintentent Dusley of Western Reform which or Superintendent March of Townsburg State

Laray you, Editor of Ton Son, to continue your kindness toward me and the cross less hundry representing allowing this statement to appear to your all-powerful BURNIAN WATEWARD

PROTERN S. R. I. Sept 3.

To the Porton of The Sun-Sir: On the

lst I August last Frented the other part of a loving to this city. There was no acreement, either versal or about fer diverage my bindlood infermed me that he should require the apartments occurred by the on the Let of the present much for the use of the own familie. I demand out of the let of the present month for the use of the own familie. I demand out my read of the unit of the let of th

i Porgedaya.

19. Sean to provide such a warrant simply on the
d that I am overstaying my term I. And not I overd my term?

Another S. Land Carlot.

THE FINANCES OF THE DISTRICT,

Millions Borrowed at Double the Market honor and morals.

The organic act of the district, passed in February, 1871, made it the duty of the Board of Public Works of the District to "assess in such manner as shall be prescribed by law upon the property adjoining and to be specially bensfited by the improvements authorized by law to be made by them, a reasonable proportion of the cost of the improvement, not exceeding onethird of such cost, which sum shall be collected as all other taxes are collected." In pursuance of this plenary power, the District Legislature passed an act. Aug. 10 of the same year, prescribing the mode of making special assessments on property for the improvement of streets, the making of sewers, roads, and bridges, and providing for the collection thereof. This act provides that whenever any such improvement shall be completed an assessment shall be made, and notice shall be given to the property owners; "and that if any person or persons notified as aforesaid shall neglect to pay the amount assessed against his or their property as aforesaid after the expiration of thirty days, the said Board of Public Works shall immediately thereafter issue cer-tificates of indebtedness against the property assessed as aforesaid, which certificates shall bear interest until paid at the rate of 10 per centum per annum, and until paid the assessment and certificate shall remain and be a lien upon the property on or against which they shall have been issued." If the people of the District of Columbia who

pay the taxes had given their assent to this act of the Legislature, and to the vast system of improvements which was planned by the Board of Public Works, the excessive rate of interest imposed on delinquents would be less objectionable. But the fact is well remembered that the so-called District Logislature was chosen by the horde of "contrabands" who found refuge here during the war, aided by the thousands of hired laborers who were sum woned here from the corn fields of Virginia and Maryrand, by the tempting offers of high wages by the Board. A very short residence would qualify an illiterate and penniless field hand from the South to offset the vote of a responsible citizen, and to render nugatory his protest against taxation. The taxpayers were unanimous in their remonstrances against the reckiess and unscrupulous extravagance of the Board of Public Works. Nobody favored it but the nonproperty holding dependants upon the Government. But the opposition of the people was as little regarded by Congress and by the Administration as a Jewish or Mennonite protest

little regarded by Congress and by the Administration as a Jewish or Monnonite protest against tyranny is regarded by the Government of Russia.

The assessed taxes, with ten per cent, interest, however, were not sufficient to meet the emergency. The people were slow to pay them, and on May 29, 1873, an auxiliary act was passed for extending the time of payment, and in the mean time the Board was authorized to issue \$2,000,000 of eight per cent, certificates of indebtedness, payable in five annual installments, and receivable in payment of special assessments. To secure the payment of these certificates, the Board was required to deposit the special assessment ertificates with the Sinking Fund Commissioners as fast as they should be issued. Prior to the passage of this act, however, the Board had sold nearly a million of the ten per cent, assessment certificates to the First National Bank of New York. They are not yet paid, but will be eventually, there is little doubt. Principal and interest, they now amount to about two millions; and the Government of the Union, which can borrow a thousand millions at three or three and a half per cent, will now pay one-half the sum of these ten per cent, certificates. How many millions it has already paid for splendid incrovements made here at exorbitant cost no one can say precisely. But the aggregate will exceed the whole sum which our Revolutionary ancestors were able to borrow in Hodiand, France, and other countries for carrying forward the War of Independence.

But if the Board of Public Works became justive of achieving a reputation for fideiny by an the people, the Commissional for fidelity by way of achieving a reputation for fidelity by way of achieving a reputation for fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which Robert Stephen Hawker's norm has remained as the fidelity by which has the fidelity by the fidelity by which has the fidelity by the fi est language of the law in spite of the earnest appeals of the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, amounted to a deflance of all superior authority. The Treasurer of the United States succeeded to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the District of Columbia on the 1st day of July, 1878, under an act of Congress of the preceding month. The Assembly act above quoted of May 29, 1873, made it the duty of the Board of Public Wergs and their successors to deposit the assessment made it the duty of the Board of Public Worgs and their successors to debosit the assessment ten per cent, tax hen certificates with the Com-missioners of the Sinking Fund, out of which to redeem the \$2,000,000 worth of eight per cent, certificates of indebtedness. In a letter to the 8 scretary of the Pressury, dated Feb. 21, 1880), nearly seven years after the passage of the Assembly a t. Mr. Giffilm, the Treasurer, acting as Sinking Fund Commissioner for the District, states that the District authorities had,

Assembly a st. Mr. Giffilian, the Treasurer, actions as Sinking Fund Commissioner for the District, states that the District authorities had up to that date, descessed with him and his producessors \$1,068,319,11 of the assessment axion manuality to \$1,50,000." In his testimony before the District Investigating Committee, Mr. Giffilian produces, and that they had withheld from the sitking fund "a much integrated near with the Commissioners of the District Streem what he save her and what he meant to green white the comply with it, as well as their animal to comply with it, as well as their answers to comply with it, as well as their answers to the law and their failure to comply with it, as well as their answers to the secondalitie, in which they rate and the right to disregard of the law.

The Commissioners in no particular differ from Mr. Giffilian as to the languages of perpetution of the law; and yet, after years of ingoing produced possistence in this course, they are rotatined to office.

The commissioners of the District began the systematic disrecard of the law; and yet, after years of ingoing assumed to office.

The commissioners of the bistrict began the systematic disrecard for the law in this particular significants and manual to the commissioners of the board of the law; and yet, after parts of ingoing and possistence in this course, they are rotatined to office.

The commissioners of the District began the systematic disrecard of the law in this particular significants in the commissioners of the law in this particular significants. The commissioners of the board of the series adopted by their predictions of the series and the commissioners of the loard of these fulles. The Commissioners, in current of the rules adopted by their predictions of the law in the series of the commissioners of the loard of the series and part of the series and the commissioners of the loard of the law and the creating the commissioners of the loard of the series and the commissioners of the law in the commissioners and

erromeous or excessive charges."

The Transurer in relay, Nov. 6, 1878, informs the Commissioners that the failure of the Board of Punic Works to make assessment rules in conformity with law, and the influer of the surveyor to interpret those erronous rules correctly, furnished no reason for the non-issue In response to this imperative demand, the President of the Board of Commissioners, Mr. S. I. Peelpe, briefly says, in a note dated elected days later. We have to saint that we have not yet is sued any certificates of that character nor have we in our presidences as that character nor the Commissioners to their failure to deposit assessment verificates for all electal layes levied since May 29, 1871 and remaining unpaid at the end of thirty days, as they are required by law to do. The Commissioners on the lith of the same month, reply by referring the Treasurer to their leiter of Oct. 30 and Nov. It is 187. They make no apploors for hiving disregarded the law fifteen months longer, and their curt note is comprised in five printed lines.

Commenting on this correspondence and the

letter of the Commissioners to the District Committee, Mr. Gilfillan, in a letter to Mr. Aldrich, a member of the committee, pointedly says:

Washington, Sept. 3.—At no time after the spring of 1861 had the United States Government any difficulty about borrowing money at six per cent, even during the war. At the close of hostilities it began to reduce the rate of interest by paying off the six per cents, as they fell due, and substituting fives, then four and a halfs, fours, and at length three and a halfs, but in 1871, when hundreds of millions could be borrowed at five per cent. Congress permitted, and, indeed, authorized, the authorizes of the District of Columbia to tax the people of this District, and to run up a debt of many millions, at eight and ten per cent, interest, with the United States as ultimately responsible in honor and morals.

during a series of years, of the tricking certificates for those assistantials, defice comprehension.

The deliberate, persistent violation of law by the District Commissioners, here demonstrated by the United States. Treasurer, called for something more than their removal from effice. But they are still among the trusted officers of the Government, unwhipped of justice and unreduced. They still hold arbitrary, despotic away over the destinies of nearly two hundred thousand American citizens, who have no more voice in the Government over them than the subjects of the Czar or the Suitan. It is frugithely have now surrendered in form, but not in fact, by the deposit of certificates upon their rovised assessments.

The Treasurer says the Commissioners made assessments argregating \$1,500,000 for which they refused to issue and deposit with him the certificates required by law. The assessments are liens on the property no less than the certificates, but the money collected on the assessment liens need not, by the terms of the law, be deposited in the sinking fund for the payment of the \$2,000,000 acid; while I certificates were issued they must be applied in that way. Moreover, the wise attorney for the District advised that no interest was due on assessments if no certificates were issued, which state of facts would induce many to pay the text to the District treasure.

Since the Congressional investigation in the early part of 1880, the Commissioners have succumbed to the mandate of law, in appearance, at least, by depositing certain certificates with the Treasurer. He, however, has be no constrained to refuse many of these certificates on grounds of illegality.

SUNBEAMS,

-The Chicago Times calls the Tribune the Jamedillem, and the Tribuse calls the Times the Billshiresa. The prize for wit has not yet been awarded to either.

-Mr. and Mrs. Brooks disagreed as to which of their two sons should milk the cow, at Davis, Iowa, and the man in his anger killed the woman. -On the body of an outcast woman who drawned herself at Detroit was found a gold modal, which she had received for remarkable scholarship on

graduation at an academy.

-The song writers' painful working of the mother theme would seem to have culminated in the latest production, judging by the title, "An Old Fash ioned Photograph of Mother." -The project of a second Suez Canal un-

der English auspices is the subject of discussion in the Alexandria press. The advantages proposed include a quicker transit and a reduced tariff. -A sexton and his enemy fought in a churchyard at Millshoro, Del., and the sexton was thrown into a freshly due grave. Then the other under took to bury him alive, and had almost completed the

job when help came. -According to the Paris correspondent of the London Firms, M. Mezieres, the Academician, and M. Francis Charmes, the accomplished writer for the Poors are the only men among the newly chosen Deputies whose names are known outside of France. Both are

Moderate Republicans -One of the travelling students of Oxford intends passing the autumn in a tour of exploration through the upper valleys of the rivers Hermes and No ander, to visit the sites of several Graco-Phrygian cities The route ought to furnish a rich store of unpusioned monuments and inscriptions. A competent artist will accompany him.

-The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania de-

cides that a person who has paid a part of the purchase money on property, but who is not entitled to the ownership until the entire price is paid, has an instrable leter therein. This ruling would apply to furniture backton the installment plan. -James B. Duncan of Chicago was so

small that he weighed less than a hundred pounts and had an ugly face. Thomas H. Lowerre was her and handsome. Mrs. Duncan made a truthini comment on the striking difference between the two ment but an injudicious one, for the inturiated husband immediately shot the pussessor of good loons. -The question is under discussion in

his own brain. No student has hitherto discovered in words in print before Hawker's time. -A French chemist has obtained a very valuable cil from the kernels of the grape-the real left after distilling brandy, or making ver

dried and ground five in an ordinary mail, and the year of all is in direct proportion to the flueness of the gri-ing. The oil is sweeter than not oil, and remained at a lower temperature. When burned in lamps of given a bright, smokniess, oloriess, and agreeable flan -A young man of Dubuque intended to gloves in payment of a wager, but it was dark, and what

her units and not and she left her husband. If so

divorce on the ground of absorbnon at -Few people know that in had an inf hours is not to be prosonous. This arrow to make a that in each seasons the boxs are not in all and to the remove all posemous plants from the negrotor? muchbothood, was sent in ASD, by Mr. Kerta E. C. tained its pole-more qualities. In 170 hazzent min ple in Philadelphia de l'romentiur le

bees award personale places. -Reports of trouble in the armies of Gr many and Audria, caused by the co-subordinate officers toward the private so do to be heard, notwithstanding the offers private who contact of the errying a micro ordered by the consent to report to his had been all used by the man by had all

concerts at the Highland House, a choice beer garden. There was a count material minted for highly a bit orchestra and the contract coincider. grown remoneration, and it is a pairs that they wast